

ELECTION IN UTAH.

If there were any doubt as to the truth of the remark that "men are but children of a larger growth," it should be dispelled by the astonishingly ridiculous farce about to be enacted in this city to-day in the so-called "Annual Election." Throwing up, as we did in childhood's happy days of innocence, a slender outline of cobblestones, and imagining it a complete edifice; setting a few fragments of broken crockery on a shelf improvised from the bark of a tree, and imagining it to be the most costly and elegant outfit of Chinaware and Bohemian glass, was dignified and manly compared with the spectacle of a community of grown-up people walking in eager anxiety to the polls, as they will to-day, and, while voting for one set of candidates—and those already elected by the fiat of an Autocrat whose will is more potent than that of the Russian Czar—imagining that they are exercising the elective franchise. An annual election, as now conducted in Utah, O how funny! What an infinitely dreary, unless contemptible, exhibition of juvenile gaudy and playfulness! "We presume," says one of the organs of this danger-threatened (?) party of this most exciting (?) canvass, "prospective constituents will step up in force to the polls and give them (the candidates) an overwhelming majority!" "The County," he frantically urges in another place, "expects every man to do his duty!"

But we despair of speaking of this tyrannical imposition upon the simplicity and credulity of the masses, by which they are humiliated into the commission of a foolish act of nonsense, with anything like patience or civility. We bide a better era for Utah, when the shackles of priestly bondage shall be rent like straws under the convulsions of an outraged but awakened people, and men who have attained the age of maturity shall put away the shams and toys which beguiled them in infancy, and stand up in the dignity and liberty of individual, earnest, intelligent manhood. God speed the day!

Sarah E. Carmichael.

[San Francisco New Age.]

A modest little volume of poems has been issued recently in this city by Towne & Bacon, which is worthy of more than a passing notice. It consists of seventy-two pages printed on thick white paper, and is, typographically, a most beautiful piece of work. The publishers deserve a great deal of praise for the manner in which they have executed their part, more especially as they have sought the author's good in preference to their own.

But there is a story connected with the little book which cannot fail to interest any one who may have it. A young lady resides in Salt Lake City, in the midst of Mormonism, which may not be as bad as represented, but is repulsive enough to those who cannot perceive its peculiar excellence. Born and brought up surrounded by this influence her pure and lofty soul revolts at what she sees and hears, and true to a refined and heavenly instinct she stands up bravely to resist all example, all entreaty, all parental authority. She is endowed with more than ordinary talent, and sparks of genius glimmer through her mind waiting only the genial breeze of fortune to burst forth in flame. Her poems have graced the columns of the Golden Era from time to time, and some of the shorter ones are perfect gems. When one realizes the adverse circumstances which have surrounded Miss Carmichael, and that anything like a regular course of study has been impossible with her, her talents shine with a brighter lustre than before, and every line she has written gathers new interest.

The little volume now given to the public is published by her friends, that being the only way in which they could testify their sympathy and assist one whose delicacy would shrink from pecuniary dependence. The book is in point of merit well worth the price. The first poem, "April Flowers," is one of the sweetest little things one would wish to read. It is at once an exquisite picture, a thrilling bird song, and a tender throbbing of a pure womanly heart. "Ashes to Ashes" is one of the most beautiful thrilling poems ever penned by a woman. I think in noble sentiment and happiness of expression it is worthy of Whitier; though some unevenness in the measure of the last verse mars the rhythm somewhat.

Having spoken what I know and think of the book and its author, I would like to add one little petition to all men and all women that they will not let the story pass by like the wind. This work is to be sold, and the money is to open the prison doors and bid off radiant souls to arise and shine. The very worthy action of Miss Carmichael is to enter Vassar College and fit herself for the best employment of her one shining talent. It is safe to predict that if this desire is gratified, she will yet be a bright and shining one in the literature of our country.

CARRIE CARLTON.

CONCLUSION ON INDIANS.—The conclusion which forces itself upon us, says the Carson Appeal, after taking these Indian matters into full consideration, is, that the General Government should station at least two full cavalry regiments in Nevada, and so dispose of them that they can be made immediately available for any emergency. The settlers about Silver Peak, in Pahranagat and along the outskirts of the Humboldt, are in constant need of protection from the red-skins; and it is the duty of the War Department to lead them such aid as they require. We must try to get our Congressmen to take hold of the matter.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress says a report of the King of France arrived there July 21. He is on a tour of inspection in the battle-fields of the South.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VERDETT.)

Appointments by the President.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Situation in Europe.

Full Particulars of the New Orleans Riot—100 Negroes and 25 White Men Killed.

Lower Ottawa, C. W. August 3. Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic cable between the Queen and the Canadian Government. One of the messages took only 11 minutes to pass from Newfoundland to London.

Washington, August 3. Attorney General Stanbury has given the opinion that the nomination rejected by the Senate can be legally made by the President during the recess.

The President has appointed Wm. J. Johnson, Collector for the port of Philadelphia, and O. E. Sweeney, three times rejected, a member of the Bureau of Customs for Philadelphia.

Secretary Tousey has, under the law passed at the late session of Congress, appointed J. Ross Browne, Commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to the Pacific by steamer on the 11th. This is an important mission and will embrace statistics of products, of bullion, population engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, capital, cost of labor, and yield.

Application has been made to the General Land Office to have the land which will be occupied by Sutter's tunnel through the Comstock lode of Nevada gold mines withdrawn from market.

Chicago, August 4. Additional delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in part from Virginia: W. C. Rivers, John W. Brockenbrough, Thos. S. Flournoy, C. H. Stuart, Gayard Goodwin.—South Carolina, Jas. L. Orr, Benj. F. Perry, Jacob L. Manning, T. M. Watkins, James Farrer, D. L. Wardlaw.—Connecticut, James Dixon, James E. English, Loren P. Waldo.—Oregon, S. Seymour.—Delaware, Jos. P. Comgess.

New Orleans, August 3. Martial law has been withdrawn. The Grand Jury found indictments against 25 members of the convention, and their trial before Judge Abell will now proceed.

London, Aug. 3. There is no political news of importance.

Consols closed firm. For money—5-20's, 66.

Liverpool, Aug. 3. The cotton circulars reports sales for the week ending Saturday at 70,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14d.

New York, Aug. 4. The Post's money article says money continues abundant. Governments firmer. Cotton without decided change—36c. for middling uplands. Flour dull, and 25c. lower, closing heavy.

Farther East, Aug. 4.

The steamer Moravian has arrived with London dates to the 27th ult.

The armistice between Prussia and Austria, it was stated, would probably be renewed, but there is no intimation of this having been done. Previous to the armistice the Italians were successful in South Tyrol.

The British government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland.

Notice has been given that the Government has agreed with the council of the reform league to facilitate in every way the obtaining of a speedy decision by law as to their right to hold public meetings in the Park until the question be decided, and whether any further meetings be held except the one on the p. m. of the 30th by arrangement with the Government. This statement however is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made and that no permission was given, but that government promised to withdraw the police and military under the express stipulation that no further attempt should be made to insist upon the supposed right to hold meetings until the legal question has been decided.

The Star, Telegraph and Advertiser reprinted the step taken by the Home Secretary as a compromise and a partial discomfiture.

The Times says that the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save Austria from final catastrophe. Yet one day more, and the Austrians would have found themselves in full possession of the southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their positions, and there are well grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged into an armistice and this again into a definite peace.

On the 26th a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between the Italians and Austrians.

Chicago, Aug. 4.

The New York Times' correspondent at New Orleans writes of Monday's riot: I have already sent forward a number of disconnected dispatches relative to to-day's fearful carnage and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members being present and Judge R. K. Howell (since missing) in the chair. R. King Butler (also missing) moved an adjournment of the house, during which time the sergeant-at-arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The hall was densely packed with freedmen, and just after the adjournment a procession containing about one hundred freedmen, carrying a United States flag and marching the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal st. At this juncture, the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests. A scene of wildest confusion followed. Pistols were fired, clubs and stones used and bricks now in every direction.

The policemen claim they were merely attempting to arrest the Canal street rioters, but certain it is that they assaulted the platform where a small

body of members yet remained and one of them presented a pistol upon which using offensive language. The police then used deadly force, driving out of the building, leaving the inside to Governor Ellis, Judge Powell and other guests. Clerk attached to the State Government, besides about fifty freedmen, fortunately Gov. Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out the troops, Gen. Sheridan being out of the town. The institution, used now as the State Capitol, is located in Dryades street, between Canal and Common, and when the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street. The police rallied and drove the freedmen, and in turn were driven back to Canal street, leaving Dryades street perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity, except the bodies of three dead freedmen. Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely and others were slightly hurt with clubs and pistols. Police reinforcements soon appeared in Canal street and the crowd of rioters accompanying the police approached the Institute and commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside of the building; at the same time a detachment of police attacked a crowd of freedmen on Common street, and after a sharp run and the wounding of several, they drove them away. This gave the police and the rioters with accomplices full control of Dryades street. A large number of freedmen were taken out of the Institute and placed in the hands of the police for what purpose it is not known. Several attempts were made by the rioters to enter the building, but they were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed to give out about this time, as they did not fire any more. They attempted to escape through the rear of the Institute late Barrone street, but were met and either arrested or shot down; they also tried to escape through an alley, which runs from Dryades to Barrone on Canal street. I do not know what any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a distance from it, being marched to the Police Headquarters. I think that every one who tried to escape from the building was killed, and I saw several brought into the alley above mentioned and after they fell I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying. The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well toward the white prisoners.

Comparatively speaking A. M. Fish was the first member of the convention captured, and I am happy to say that, although the police could not prevent the crowd from abusing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched as Fish was being carried under guard, and got the rope ready to hang him, but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Captain Haynes, a Texas scout for our army during the war, was not interfered with by the crowd, as the previous lesson cooled them down, although they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling the guard traitors, rebels, and other pet names.

Gov. Ellis succeeded in getting into the hands of the police unhurt from out of the building, where he had been, not as a member, but as one of the most prominent men in the State, while he was under guard, however, some coward shot him through the back of the head inflicting a dangerous wound, and he was also stabbed; he was then placed in a hack and carried to the Police Headquarters, where I saw him sent into confinement. He was very pale and blood ran down his face from the wound which seemed to have reached his left temple.

Mr. Dooley, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro suffrage man in the South, and who certainly was the most violent on February last, was killed while attempting to get away; I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and that after he fell a crowd jumped on him and cut him up horribly with knives.

John Henderson and other members of the convention were also captured and wounded by stray shots.

The riot commenced at 12:15 and ended at 3 P. M.

At 4 P. M. the military under General Blair appeared and took possession of the whole city. Before night the riot was confined to Dryades, Barrone, Common, Corcoran and Canal streets, and buildings and yards around the Institute.

I saw freedmen shot dead on all of the above streets except Canal, who could have been arrested unhurt. How many have been killed, wounded or even arrested, it is impossible to say, but my estimate is 100 freedmen and 25 whites killed and wounded, and one hundred, altogether arrested.

The substantial men of the city deplore the occurrence, but all are very violent in their expressions, some glorying in the murder of Dooley or others in the murder of freedmen.

Chicago, Aug. 4.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says the course of the President in connection with the outbreak at New Orleans cannot certainly meet with approval at the North. The result shows that his reply to the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Courts should be sustained by the military, was interpreted by the enemies of the Convention as an invitation to go forward and break it up.

And now, after learning the details of the massacre, telegraphs, not to the Governor but to the Attorney General of the State, to use sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power of authority without having first obtained the consent of the people of the State. Nothing is said about suppressing the angry mob who were having control of the city. But what will strike the reader as most significant in this dispatch is the manner in which the existence of the Governor is ignored.

The fact that President Johnson now allows the military to interfere in the case of the New Orleans Convention is not calculated to soothe the enemies of his policy when they recall the fact that he refused such assistance when asked by Gov. Brownlow, through Gen. Thomas, in case of the Nashville Legislature. If his reconstruction policy has any virtue or force whatever, then Mr. Johnson has no right to interfere in the one case more than in the other.

It is stated that Hon. B. Grati Brown is to become editor-in-chief of The St. Louis Press upon the expiration of his term as a member of the United States Senate.

1863.

GILBERT & SONS,

East Temple Street,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

Have opened their immense stock of Goods, and purchased this season at reduced prices, and which they now offer at

Wholesale & Retail Purchasers

—ON THESE THAT—

DEFY COMPETITION

—THIS STOCK IS ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS NEGATIVE EVER IMPORTED TO THE CITY, AND

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

GLASSWARE,

QUEENWARE,

STATIONERY,

NOTIONS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Miners' Outfitting Goods,

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

And in that every description of

MERCHANDISE

That the wants of the country require.

—

We would call particular attention to our splendid assortment of

CLOTHING!

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES!

HATS & CAPS!

And in fact everything pertaining to

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S OR CHILDREN'S

WEAR!

—OUR—

JOBBER DEPARTMENT

Is superior to that of any other house in the Territory, and unusual inducements are offered by

Merchants in Smaller Towns

—AND—

MINING CAMPS

Who wish to make their purchases in this city.

—ALL KINDS OF—

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken at the

HIGHEST PRICE

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

July 17

REMOVAL!

Have Removed their Super Stock of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING

From their late stand part to the Pacific Telegraph Office, to the

"CALIFORNIA STORE,"

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

The patronage of towns and country is solicited by the sale of our new assortment and at one very unexceptionable amount of

Fashionable Goods.

We are constantly receiving Latest Styles of

TRIMMINGS

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

From the San Francisco Market

June 25

Attention Wood-Haulers!

wanted.

3,000 Cords Wood.

We are now prepared to buy and receive at our Camp on the bench "Camp Woodville"

Three Thousand Cords of Wood,

For particulars inquire of Mr. THOS A. JAMES at Camp Woodville.

July 20-17

New

Jewelry Store!

Genuine Diamonds,

Rubies, Pearls,

Gold and Silver

American and European

Watches,

Also

Gold and Silver Chains.

And an inviting Assortment of

things in this line, suitable for

ORNAMENT AND USE,

ALSO

Gold and Silver Specs and Eyeglasses for far and near sight.

All Warranted.

Just opened and for sale by

I. Watters,

In Wilkinson & Tann's Wholesale Warehouse, East Temple Street, One Door South of New York Store.

Mr. W. G. HIGLEY, lately from the States, will pay particular attention to the Watch and Clock department.

All work warranted. Aug 7-17

PIONEER JEWELRY STORE!

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J. MEERS,

Pioneer Jewelry Store.

James M. Barlow, Watch Maker, All work guaranteed.

BODENBURG & KAHN

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SECOND TO NONE

IN THIS

TERRITORY,

IMMENSE REDUCTION

—IN—

Prices.

Closing out of Stock.

Call at

BODENBURG AND KAHN,

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A few Doors below the Telegraph

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Having an immense, large and well

selected Stock of

General Merchandise

On hand

from

CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST

with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Fall Dress Goods, Staple Dry

Goods, and various other

Articles necessary for

UTAH TRADE.

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We have made a great

Reduction in Prices

To close our present Stock and

make room for more.

We are now offering to the Public

the best,

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Stock of

MERCHANDISE

Unequalled in

QUALITY AND PRICE

by any other

Mercantile House in this Territory.

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SELLING AT COST.

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We direct particular attention to

our large Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

which we are now selling

AT COST,

Whishing to go out of that branch

of business, and offering them

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT A

Great Sacrifice.

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Our Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and

CLOTHING.

Is complete, and of a Quality and

Price which need no

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